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The Cornell Countryman



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Volume XXVIII

FEBRUARY

1931

Number 5

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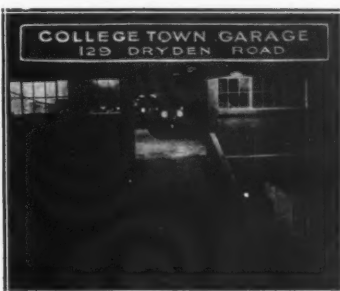
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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXVIII

February, 1931

Number 5

Changing Agriculture

By I. C. H. Cook

IN CONSIDERING the several agencies that have influenced New York farm practices we must turn back to early pioneer conditions in order to get a correct idea of the development of these agencies that are now influencing our agricultural program.

In the early pioneer days when we had comparatively no means of transportation or communication, aside from the stage-coach and by horseback, it was very natural and almost necessary for each little community or section to lead a life quite independent from the outside world.

For this reason the centers of those communities were located along streams where water, the only source of power, was available, and here were located the grist mill, saw mill, woolen and carding mill, and other factories where the farm products were converted into a form that could be utilized to meet the limited requirements of the farmers and others—mostly farmers—of those early days. Here converged the paths, trails and later on the roads, over which our ancestors carried, often on horseback, the wheat to be ground into flour, the wool for the homespun clothes, and the few marketable products of those early days that might be bartered for the bare necessities. Money was not in common use, luxuries were even more rare, candy was unknown save the "rock candy" found in the bottoms of maple syrup and molasses containers.

Those very conditions naturally bred into our natures the habits of self reliance and independence and have made it difficult for us to learn to co-operate in a large way with the farmers of other sections in different parts of our own state, to say nothing of the farmers of distant states.

Compare if you wish the type of industry which we are following with other professions. We need not go outside our own community to find farmers who may all be classed as agriculturists, but whose personal inclinations, soil types, and environment lead them to take up very different kinds of farming. Many will find dairying the most attractive and remunerative for them, others prefer sheep and lamb feeding or growing hogs for their form of livestock activity. Another will take up poultry keeping as the main source of income. Then we will find far-

mers who grow cash crops as potatoes, beans, or canning crops, others with fruit farms of one or another type, to say nothing of the large areas of muck crops and market gardening—all farmers.

IN CONTRAST consider the railroad employee, the miner, the painter, the bricklayer, the metal worker, or the barber. Each one follows a profession which leads him along the same lines of thought and activity that every other man of that trade is following. This makes it far easier for him to cooperate and organize trade unions than these farmers whose diversified forms of earning a living tend to keep them as individualists, rather than as a union.

For this reason we have been slow to form cooperative organizations, have been rightly classed as conservative, only recently changing our attitude along these lines. It has been easier for our western brothers to organize than for us in New York or New England. The more progressive spirits are the ones who went West looking for something new and different, while those remaining in the East were more easily satisfied with existing conditions.

Following those early days there were leaders who realized that there was an opportunity and need for the improvement of farm practices, and with that object in view, farmers clubs were organized as early as 1824. Shortly after the State Agricultural Society was formed and from this society were developed our first public lectures in 1842. That really marked the beginning of extension work in New York State.

Our State Experiment Station has taken up the scientific activities of New York State agriculture, trying out new types and varieties of fruits, grains and vegetables, and the different methods of propagating them, testing seeds, fertilizers, sprays, and many other activities, thus leading the way that we laymen might know where we were going.

The Western New York Horticultural Society and later the New York State Fruit Growers Association, have done much to teach and encourage better practices in growing and marketing all kinds of fruits in New York State. We still have much to learn along these lines, however, before we can successfully compete with the growers of the far West.

Instruction in agriculture at Cornell University was started four years after the Civil War. Research work was begun in 1887, and the first Farmers Institute was held at Ithaca the previous year, 1886. Seven years later—1893—the New York State Department of Agriculture was established and the management of Farmers Institute transferred by law to a Director of Farmers Institutes appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, George A. Smith being the first appointee. There was a rapidly growing interest in this type of work and it became very popular with the farmers. The inspirational feature of these meetings was stressed and they were of great help to many, especially those who were located in the smaller communities far from the larger towns and villages.

DURING this period Director Liberty Hyde Bailey stated that "A college of agriculture cannot confine its work to the persons who come to its laboratories and class rooms, it must reach every person in the land." And so the work of the extension department grew, Cornell reading courses were started in 1898 and in four years time about 40,000 farmers and farmers' wives enrolled for this form of education. Several of our railroads became interested in carrying information to those living in the territory they served, and as a result "Farm Trains" were run on seven different railroads. These carried exhibits of farm products, comparing old and new varieties of fruit, grain, vegetables. A corps of experts accompanied these trains, giving lectures and personal advice on various farm topics.

These forms of extension work paved the way for the launching in 1908 of our first Farmers Week. This was held at the College of Agriculture in February of that year, and has grown to be one of the most popular and profitable gatherings of progressive farmers held in the Empire State. Here may be heard the best authorities on all forms of topics pertaining to rural life.

In 1911 the first farm bureau was organized in Broome County with John Barron as county agent, and now we have 55 counties with 39,072 farm and bureau members. Most of them also have 4-H Clubs, training the younger generation to become interested and informed about farm matters.



BEFORE THE CHANGE
It is a far cry from the agricultural methods of these times to those of today

There is no organization in New York State which approaches the farm bureau in offering our farmers opportunities for self help along financial and educational lines particularly. The best authorities available on all forms of agriculture are brought to the various communities in the type of meeting best suited to meet their particular needs. These extension schools, field demonstrations, shop schools, community meetings, tours, and the like, have very successfully supplanted the older Farmers Institutes. This is a step in advance of those meetings, which in their day met the requirements in cooperative efforts which have worked wonders in developing progressive business-like methods.

These activities, largely sponsored by the College of Agriculture, are not the only agencies influencing our farm practices, for the Grange has had much to do with the social, legislative, and educational

advancement of the farmers of the state and nation as well.

The Grange was first organized in 1868 at Fredonia, New York, and now there are 8,000 Granges in the country with a membership of 800,000. New York State has 130,000 enrolled members, and at the recent National Grange Convention at Rochester there were about 16,000 members in attendance from all over the United States.

More recently the Dairymen's League has been conceived by those with a vision of the need of the principal farm business in New York State. This was not done without a struggle in many places and even yet there are those who are not completely sold on the proposition.

Still later the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange was formed to assemble and distribute farm supplies, and to better grade and market farm products. This has

grown to be the largest Farmers Co-operative concern in the east. Its success as a business venture has proven that we farmers can learn to cooperate successfully and profitably in spite of our training in the opposite direction for three or four generations past. Its facilities, however, and opportunities for saving have not been utilized to the extent they should be by any means.

IN MENTIONING these agencies influencing New York farm practices, we must not fail to give due credit to the very able and helpful farm press. We are favored here in New York with several of the best edited farm papers published anywhere in the world. Their columns are filled with practical suggestions and advice which have been of great benefit to those who have followed them. Many of our daily newspapers have been very generous with their space giving in publicity to farm topics, especially the activities of the Farm Bureau.

Again we must not fail to recognize the part played in the past by our county and state fairs and exhibitions. These organizations have incited us to try to excel in our growing of farm produce and livestock. Examples of near perfection along these lines have encouraged us to try to improve our own products. The conclusion has been reached by many that their period of usefulness is about completed and we turn to other more modern forms of inspiration, instruction, and amusement.

Another indication of the changing conditions in our rural life is the falling off of social or neighborhood gatherings. The old fashioned husking bee, spelling bee, barn raising (with its liquid accompaniment), the church socials at private houses, and the (Continued on page 119)

Dairy Farming in Saskatchewan

By E. G. Misner '13

SASKATCHEWAN is the middle prairie province of Canada, just north of the Dakotas. It is essentially a rural province. Seventy per cent of the people live outside of the cities. In 1928 the population was 867,000 compared with 714,000 in Montana, and 641,000 in North Dakota. There are four cities in the Province; Regina, Saskatoon, the home of the University of Saskatoon, which is the Provincial University, Moose Jaw, and Prince Albert. The surveyed area of Saskatchewan comprises 79,000,000 acres. Thirty-five per cent is in crops. Forty-eight per cent of the crop land in the Province is in spring wheat, 18 per cent in oats, three per cent in barley, two per cent in flax, two per cent in other grains, 20 per cent in summer fallow, two per cent in new breaking, and the remaining five per

cent in miscellaneous crops and cultivated pasture. The prevailing type of farming is spring grain. Market milk is produced on some farms near the larger cities. On land not well adapted to grain, cream is produced. Saskatchewan produces about as much butter as Montana. The value of the spring wheat crop in the Province is from 8 to 15 times the value of dairy products. There are 9.5 cattle per square mile, of which 3.4 are milch cows. When the price of wheat is high relative to dairy products, the number of cattle and milch cows decreases.

One of the greatest problems of farming in this section is the water problem. This difficulty can not be appreciated by those who have never lived in a semi-arid country. The average precipitation in Saskatchewan is 15 inches, most of which

falls from May to September. This is half the precipitation of Wisconsin and slightly more than one-third of the precipitation in New York. The temperature in Saskatchewan averages from six degrees lower in July to twenty-four degrees lower in January than in New York. Saskatchewan has about one-fourth more possible sunshine than New York. The benefits to the people and the advantages in crop and animal production of the larger amount of sunshine in Saskatchewan are probably very great.

MANY farmers depend upon dugouts or pond holes scooped out of the yard, which are allowed to fill with melted snow and rain water. The soil is a rich clay loam and does not lend readily to leaching. The water is filtered through a gravel trench from this pond for house use

where wells or other sources of supply can not be had. In very dry years the water supply in these disappears.

In some districts of Saskatchewan the rainfall is as low as eight inches for the year. Such years, especially if preceded by a winter of light snowfall, cause real hardships, because of low yields.

The Agricultural Research Foundation of Saskatchewan has been making a study of the dairy industry in the Province. Records were obtained from over 700 farms and all of the creameries in the Province. The average price paid to farmers for the 11 years 1908 to 1928, for butter fat delivered to dairy factories was 39 cents per pound. It ranged from 59 cents in 1920 down to 28 cents in 1924. The average price received per pound of butter fat sold by these dairy factories was 59 cents, being 20 cents per pound more than the amount paid to farmers.

Compulsory cream grading according to fixed legal standards was inaugurated in the Province in 1923. The Province is divided in several districts, each of these having an inspector in charge whose duty it is to supervise the grading and testing at the creameries. As field man, his responsibility is to see that the cream is graded according to the standard and paid for on the basis of the correct grade and test at all creameries in his district. Personal contact with the producers is also maintained to bring about improvement in the quality of the cream delivered from the farms to the creameries. The cost of this is about one-fourth of a cent per pound of fat purchased. Creameries are required to report to the Provincial Dairy Branch the amount of each grade of fat purchased during the month. The cream

must come under one of five grades, table, special, first, second and off grade.

The market milk of the Province is purchased on the basic surplus plan, prices being established per pound of fat rather than per hundredweight of milk as in the metropolitan district here. The reason for purchasing on the fat basis is that market milk in Saskatchewan represents a small share of the total milk business while in New York the manufactured dairy products are a small proportion of the business. On 236 market milk farms, for the year ending April 1929, the average price per pound of fat was 68 cents at the basic price and 45 cents for the surplus.

THE GROSS cost of producing milk was 3 per cent less in New York than in Saskatchewan when an eight per cent interest rate was used in Saskatchewan. The credits other than milk sold were more in New York, chiefly because manure was given a value in New York, while in Saskatchewan it had only a nuisance value. Some of the differences between Saskatchewan market milk farms and New York market milk farms were as follows: number of cows per farm 50 per cent more in New York; milk produced per cow seven per cent more; fat production per cow one per cent more; test of milk six per cent less in New York; cost of concentrates per 100 pounds of milk 39 per cent more in New York; dry forage 20 per cent less; total feed 39 per cent more; pasture seven per cent less; labor 27 per cent less; hauling the product 62 per cent less; use of buildings 33 per cent less; use of equipment 100 per cent more; interest 36 per cent less.

The short time interest rate in Saskatchewan is eight per cent. This made

the interest, the use of buildings and the use of equipment charges higher than under five per cent rate conditions. At a five per cent rate and with no credit for manure there was practically no difference in the cost of producing milk in Saskatchewan and in New York, altho there was a difference in particular items of cost between the two regions.

The system of feeding dairy cows up there is much different than in New York. The production per cow is about the same. Being a dry country with a short growing season, succulent feed can not be produced. Most of the concentrated feed used is home-grown. Very little hay is available, and dependence for dairy cow feed is made on grain sheaves, straw and home-grown grains, mostly oats and barley. Dairy farmers harvest about 40 per cent of their oat area in the dough stage with the binder. These bundles are hauled in and stacked or stored for winter feeding and make an excellent milk producing feed. The fact that so large a proportion of the nutriment is obtained from concentrated feed enables these farmers to get just as good production as in New York.

The average labor income on Saskatchewan market milk farms at an eight per cent interest rate was minus \$127. At a five per cent rate it was plus \$532. The return on the capital was 2.8 per cent. In Livingston County the same year, the labor income was \$386, and the return on the capital one and eight tenths per cent.

THE SAME principles of successful dairy farm organization apply in Canada as in New York; diversification, out-of-season (Continued on page 118)

Farm and Home Week Program

By Frank T. Vaughn '32

FROM the Great Lakes to Long Island, from the St. Lawrence to Pennsylvania, New York country people gather at the head of Cayuga Lake each winter. Men, women, and children, nearly five thousand strong, come to learn the ways of their brothers at Cornell's Farm and Home Week.

An unusually attractive program has been prepared this year, with Governor F. D. Roosevelt, George Russell, M. C. Burritt, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, and Dean A. R. Mann heading the list of speakers.

Dean A. R. Mann, who has earned for himself a respected place in the agriculture of the state and nation, will open the program Monday, February 9, with a welcome to Cornell's guests. Dean Mann always has an interesting message and we feel sure he will bring us some valuable thoughts.

Tuesday our old friend, M. C. Burritt, well known to Cornellians and all New York State farm people as former director of extension, a leading farmer, and a member of the public service commission, will tell us of "The Public Service Commission in Relation to Agriculture."

Wednesday, George Russell, widely known Irish poet, philosopher, and agricultural crusader will bring us his views on agriculture. It is his belief that the future of this and every country depends upon the preservation of a large, healthy, happy, and economically independent rural population to solve its own problems, through its own organizations. He hopes for more initiative, self reliance, and confidence on the part of the farmer, so he will "not be going with hat in hand to the state."

Mr. Russell is probably better known by the pen name, AE, under which he has written fine poetry and essays. He thinks that poets and literary men should take an interest in the spiritual side of American civilization and should give of their talents and imagination to the building of a rural civilization with an appropriate countryside background, for, he says, "what is deepest and most profound in the culture of a nation was born not in the cities, but in the silence of the fields."

AE was well received by a Cornell audience once before, when he spoke here as a poet and writer, and we look forward to hearing him as a rural philosopher.

Governor Roosevelt has consistently supported legislation leading to better rural conditions. He appointed an Agricultural Advisory Commission to make recommendations to him. The appropriations for the new buildings of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics increases in reforestation, and a fairer system of levying and distributing tax money represent a few of the things he has supported. He is in sympathy with farm folks and they are always eager to hear him. Last year Bailey Hall was filled long before time for his appearance and many had to listen to his speech from amplifiers in various lecture rooms around the campus. He will speak Friday, February 14.

The whole five days of the program will be filled with hundreds of talks, lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, and entertainment features. There will be something of interest to everyone at all times. Home Economics has a fine program for the homemakers, including lectures, demonstrations and exhibits on nutrition, child feeding, clothing and millinery, family health, house and house-



—Courtesy of The Troy Studio
THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

It is in these buildings that the farmers and their wives will meet for the annual Farm and Home Week. This is the first year the new plant industry building has been open for these programs.

hold decorations, child training, and flowers for the house and gardens.

PROFESSOR G. F. Warren will give four lectures on outstanding agricultural economic problems during the week. There will be lectures for the dairymen, the fruit growers, the poultrymen, and for men in every other field of farming. A student livestock show will be held Friday in the judging pavilion.

Our inimitable "Bob" Adams will give us readings of some of his rural rhymes. Professor A. A. Allen will deliver several talks on birds and bird life. Wednesday evening he will give his lecture illustrated with motion pictures on "From Florida to Labrador with the birds." Professor Allen's love for the birds is contagious and everyone leaves his lectures with a greater interest in the life around him.

Paul Kellogg is to tell us of "The small mammals and fur bearing animals." Dr. E. A. Bates will explain "Our inheritance

from the Six Nations' Indians," and the story of the Grand Erie Canal will be told by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

The Farm Life Challenge Contest is to be held Monday evening. The contest is taking the form of a debate this year, on that greatly debatable subject, "Resolved that the eighteenth amendment shall be retained in the Constitution." Tuesday evening the University Orchestra gives a concert in Bailey Hall. Wednesday evening five plays will be presented in the University Theatre by the contestants in the State Dramatics Contest. The Alumni Associations of the College of Agriculture and the College of Home Economics will also meet for their annual banquet in the memorial room of Willard Straight Hall that evening.

Wednesday afternoon there will be a band concert by the Ithaca Military Band in Bailey Hall.

The annual Eastman Stage Speaking

Contest will be in Bailey Hall Thursday evening and the Master Farmers' banquet will be in Willard Straight Hall. This banquet is a new feature of Farm and Home Week as it has been given in New York City in the past. Six of the rural young folks will receive recognition at the banquet this year. Two rural Boy Scouts, two members of the Future Farmers, and two 4-H Club members will receive Farm Youth Achievement Awards. Governor Roosevelt will present the awards to the Master Farmers and to the six young folks. Another new feature will be a concert Friday evening by the 4-H Club Band of Chenango County.

Several organizations of the state will meet here during the week. The New York branch of the Future Farmers of America; the New York State Poultry Improvement Association; The New York unit of Gopatis, the honorary guild of dairymen of the state; the New York Swine Growers Association; the New York State Beef Cattle Producers; the New York State Co-operative Seed Potato Association; the New York Seed Improvement Association; the Cornell Indian Boards, and the Cornell Countryman Association are among those now listed for meetings. The second annual beekeepers school will be in session, also.

Nearly six hundred students from high schools and the state agricultural schools will take part in the annual judging contests of fruit, livestock, poultry, milk, potatoes, and plant diseases.

A special grange conference will be held Wednesday with discussions and talks by such leaders as Dr. C. J. Galpin of the Department of Agriculture; Fred J. Freestone, master of the state grange; and Elizabeth Arthur, lecturer of the state grange.

Much of the Farm and Home Week program will be broadcast over Station WEAI so those who have to stay at home need not miss all the pleasure and profit of the week.

Where A Feed Company Tries Its Stuff

By Ralph Merrell '31

IT WAS my privilege while attending the National Dairy Show with the dairy cattle judging team to visit the experimental farm of a large feed company. This farm is about forty miles southwest of St. Louis in the foot hills of the Ozark Mountains.

The company had busses ready at the show to take members of the judging teams who wished to go. When we arrived at the farm it was lunch time and the men had lunch consisting of beef and pork sandwiches or broiled beef ribs, doughnuts, pickles, and coffee or milk ready for us.

We were then introduced to the various men by the superintendent of the farm. He explained why the farm is operated as it is. The farm is the feed company's biological laboratory where they try out different feed mixtures on the live stock

to find which feeds produce the best results. The men on the farm have no knowledge of the ingredients of the feeds. The only way they have of knowing is by the physical appearance of the mixture.

The first barn we visited was the cow barn. This is a new barn called "the loafing barn." The cows are stanchioned only when being milked, when each gets its feed mixture, for each cow is on test. There are around one hundred fifty grade and purebred Holstein cows in the herd. In connection with the dairy barn there is a model calf barn where the calves are housed while on calf rations.

IN SIMILAR ways they carry on experiments with other livestock to learn which feeds are best adapted to farm conditions. They have 225 steers on sixty to ninety day tests for finishing. These

steers are obtained from ranches in Texas and are about the same age and size.

The farm has 85 Duroc Jersey sows on range to furnish younger pigs for feed tests. They have a new hog barn and a fine maternity barn.

Dogs are fed a balanced dog feed. Some dogs have been on this mixture for five years and appear healthy. There are nearly fifty dogs on test.

Black foxes, turkeys, rabbits, and 3000 Rhode Island Red chickens make up the rest of the farm livestock, all housed in new buildings. All these buildings are very clean, to cut down on loss from disease, which might throw a feed test off.

This farm is privately owned by the feed company and therefore they do not have to publish findings unless they want to, but they are always glad to receive visitors.

Why Do Babies Grow?

By Gertrude E. Andrews '31

"STOP! There is a baby gate!" A baby gate must mean a baby, so we pulled up to the curb in front of the shabby yellow house, went to the door, and were greeted by several hundred flies, five children, and a disheveled young woman.

"Good morning. We are from Cornell University, and are taking records of babies. Do you happen to have one who is between a year, and a year-and-a-halfold?"

Sure enough, her youngest was fifteen months, and when we had told her that we would like to weigh and measure the baby and ask her some questions about his food, she invited us in. Here was one more record for our survey.

All this began when somebody in the infant feeding department of the college began to wonder. In the past two years over five hundred mothers have asked Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department, what Johnny, Billy, or Betty ought to eat. How about all the mothers who never asked? Were their babies eating the foods they needed? And if not, just how much difference did it make? The women who had already asked advice could not answer for the others. The records from baby clinics were one-sided, for all those babies were having medical supervision. There seemed only one way to find out, and that was to ask the mothers themselves.

Ever since the days of Adam and Eve, their descendants have been getting information from each other by asking questions. But if someone sets out to get the answers of a large number of people to the same questions, he calls it a survey. So a "baby survey" was planned for the summer of 1930, and the aim of the department was for records of a thousand New York State babies.

Because the babies who live in small villages usually have less opportunity for regular medical attention, these villages were the ones chosen for the study. No villages of more than 2000 population were canvassed. We girls who hunted the babies and pursued the elusive record of his first tooth and his worst colic, appreciated the choice. The people in these small villages are hospitable and they received us graciously. Many of them went out of their way to help us. If we were lucky and the town small enough, we might find the oldest inhabitant, who was sure to be able to tell us of every baby born in the village in the past twenty years. The town clerk's records were useful too, but because they did not include babies whose parents had moved to the village since the child's birth, the safest way of tracking each baby to his own play pen was to stop a few times on each street and inquire for the babies in the neighborhood.

Even here there was much chance of misunderstanding. In order to have the records of the individual babies comparable with each other, a narrow age limit was set. Our records are only of babies who were a year old and not more than eighteen months old at the time the record was taken. The confusion which so often followed an explanation of the age limit was sometimes funny. Babies are babies to some people, and we never did learn how to make it clear enough that



This baby is typical of those included in the survey by the Domecon girls.

they did not direct us to homes where the babies were any age over two weeks.

But the poor old lady who was too deaf to really comprehend never was bothered by the age limit.

"Are there any babies on this street?" inquired my partner.

"Any what?" in a tremulous voice.

"Babies!" she shouted. The old lady still looked puzzled.

"Baptists?" she questioned.

We finally made the word clear, but explained no further, and retreated hastily before we should disgrace ourselves by laughing.

OUR real work and fun began when we were once inside the homes. We found all kinds, rich and poor, modern and old-fashioned, dirty and clean. But the baby was the center of attraction.

First he must be undressed and weighed. The equipment of each girl who took records included a baby scale as well as instruments for taking measurements. We determined height with a special measuring board on which the baby could lie. Weight and height, of course, are always important signs of a baby's development, though by no means the only ones. We measured the head, chest, and abdomen to determine whether or not he was developing in good proportion; and the wrist, ankle, and hip for signs of rickets, which is

a disease of the bones still all too common. From the mother we tried to get a record of the number of teeth the baby had at the time, the age at which he cut the first one, and when he first sat, stood, and walked alone. We asked questions about his condition as a small baby and special things which might have influenced it, and obtained a record of all illnesses. Of course we asked the birth weight and birth height, but most babies had not been measured at birth, and some had not even been weighed!

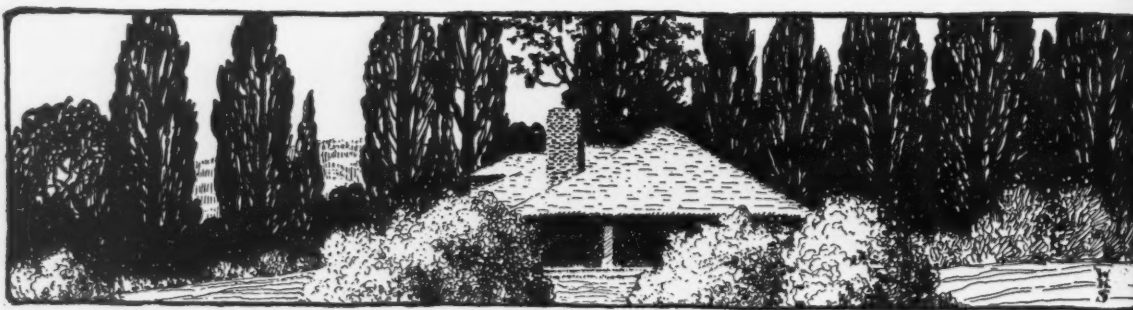
These questions gave us a picture of the baby's condition as he was right then, and some of the most obvious factors which had affected it. The rest of the questionnaire concerned food. To remember just how much milk and sugar and water went into the baby's first formula, just when this was changed, at what age he first had cereals, and orange juice, and peas, is not easy to do, but they were the important events in the baby's life. Even the mother's food, in relation to the baby's growth before birth, must be considered.

We tried to get a complete record of every food the baby had ever eaten, how much of it he was given, and how it was prepared. Of course this was difficult, and the variety in the answers is astonishing! One mother reporter giving the baby "a taste of everything I ate" as soon as he was three days old!

All together one needed almost an hour, sometimes more, to complete the record. That much time from the day of a busy mother means a great deal, but most of them were glad to help us, and we tried to arrange a convenient time to take the records.

Sometimes we were turned down. One mother used a most ingenious method for doing this. She suddenly remembered that the baby was not born in February, as she had first told us, but in December, which put him outside of the age limit! Of course we accepted her at her word and went on. However, during the whole two months of the survey, comparatively few mothers refused to let us take the record.

DURING those two months the eight girls who were working, covered all the small villages of sixteen counties. This meant a good deal of travelling. We used automobiles, two girls riding in each car. Each girl carried enough luggage to last her for two months and that had to be piled in the car along with two sets of scales and all the other equipment for taking records! Living out of a suitcase when one is moving at least every two or three days requires careful planning and is excellent training for the disposition. Since our salaries did not encourage extravagance, we developed an (Continued on page 118)



Through Our Wide Windows

Welcome to Our Guests

FARM and Home Week at Cornell attracts about five thousand people from the rural sections of the State every winter. The students and the faculty of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will give you all a hearty welcome to our campus, or rather to your campus, since these Colleges are State institutions. We will all be glad to help you in any way so that your week spent with us may be full to the brim with profit and pleasure. If there is anything we can do for you just let us know and we will do the best we can.

Extension Bulletins

WE WONDER how many New Yorkers are aware of the fine work being done by the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics through the bulletins issued by their extension departments. Each month, thousands of bulletins and mimeographed sheets are sent out from the mailing offices in Roberts Hall. People from all sections of the State send in for this material which varies in scope from beekeeping to cake making.

The sources of this material are authentic as well as applicable for future use. They are usually written by those who are specialists in the field. This makes it possible for the layman to benefit from the experiences and experiments of the author or authors. He need no longer suffer because of a lack of available material has made it necessary for him to carry on his own experiments.

This is another of the services that Cornell is rendering to humanity.

Theory Versus Facts

WHEN THE members of a faculty disagree it is often considered a healthy sign, because all the members are on the alert to obtain more facts that prove their side of the argument, and the more facts collected regarding any problem, the more nearly correct will be the ultimate opinion of the whole group. Members of departments of state colleges that are carrying on extension work should choose the points on which they are agreed to carry to the farmer of the state and thereby present a united front in their extension program.

A State institution such as the College of Agriculture which is supported by government funds, and should uphold the policies of the government in all but political matters, in which they should be careful to take no part.

Therefore a professor in the College of Agriculture who does not agree with government policies and openly attacks them in the public press, under his title of professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, without regarding the fact that the rest of the department do not hold views that are in accord with his own, should at least restrict his attacks to the facts which he believes have a bearing on the subject. He most certainly should refrain from voicing his own opinions and theories without

giving facts to back them up, when he knows that they cannot help but embarrass not only the other members of his department but the entire College which he represents.

The duty of any professor is to give the facts of the case and let others form their own opinions. If any professor feels it his duty to bring his beliefs before the public, the least he can do is to leave out all reference to his official capacity. The news service of the College usually sends out most of the material in which they think the public would be interested. Thus most professors do not find it necessary to personally send out material to bring their discoveries before the public.

If any professor has a big enough name without referring to his official capacity, to have his ideas be considered of any importance, let him voice them if he wants to, but let him restrict his official remarks to statements of fact.

Aluminum on the Farm

WE HAVE heard much concerning the paleolithic, neolithic, and mental ages, but how many of us have stopped to consider that we are now entering upon a new age, or at least the major division of the metal age? It has been called by some, The Aluminum Age. The story of aluminum is one of romance, of bitter struggles of a young scientist to produce aluminum electrolytically, of still more bitter struggles to secure the faith of men in his adventure.

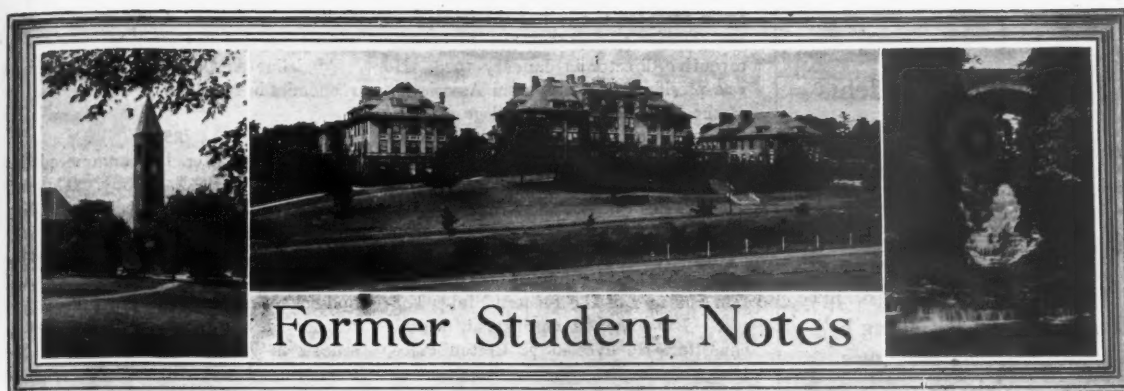
On February 23, 1886, Charles Martin Hall, a recent graduate of Oberlin College, after a year of tedious endeavor, proclaimed to the world the result of his experimentation. Not until 1888, however, did he find men who would financially aid the merchandizing of his discovery. From that time, aluminum has decreased in price from several dollars a pound to about twenty-five cents a pound, thus making it available to all industries that can use it.

As yet, the use of aluminum alloys in agricultural machinery is largely in the developmental stage. It seems feasible that it can be used and that one of its chief characteristics, the reduction in weight of machinery in which it is used, would be of invaluable aid to the farmer. On the farm to date, its greatest use has been in the making of truck bodies. The gross weight of the truck is reduced, efficiency of motor power is correspondingly increased.

Aluminum alloys have been made to serve in many other places on the farm. Paints, shingles, lightning rods, cream separators,—and let's not forget the housewife,—cooking utensils, washers, and that happy singer—the tea-kettle, are but a few of its uses. Well might Mr. and Mrs. American Farmer consider a party on February 23 to celebrate the 35th anniversary of this metal's electrolytic birthday.

The annual meeting of Cornell Countryman Association will be held in Room 292 of Roberts Hall at 3:30 o'clock, Thursday, February 12, immediately after the meeting of the Alumni Associations. All alumni and student paid up subscribers are members of the Association.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



From Vermont to California

'97

Eunice Stebbins has retired from teaching, and is taking care of her aged father. She is also doing free lance writing. Her address is 504 South Twenty-sixth Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.

'98

E. Adeline Carter teaches physics at the Brooklyn Girls' High School, and studies French at Middlebury, Vermont, in the summer.

'04

B. E. Fernow is connected with the engineering department of Clemson College, South Carolina.

'06

Charles F. Shaw, who is professor of soil technology at the University of California, has just returned from a sabbatic leave. He spent six months in China where he taught at the University of Nankin. He made a field study of soils through Central China, North China, and Manchuria. He also attended the Soil Science Congress at Moscow and Leningrad, and studied soils in Central and Southern Russia. His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley, California.

'08

L. A. Toan of Perry, New York, and G. W. Lamb '13 of Hubbardsville, New York are among the ten premier potato growers of the state. They were selected at the meeting of the Empire State Potato Club in Syracuse January 7.

Professor William A. Lippincott, head of the poultry department of the University of California, died at his home the evening of January 5. Professor Lippincott was president of the 1908 winter course poultry class. After leaving Cornell he served as superintendent of the poultry plant of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, later receiving his bachelor of science degree from that college. On August 25, 1908 he married Miss Florence O. Humphreys of Elmwood, Illinois. In 1909 he was appointed poultryman at the Iowa State College. From there he was promoted to head of the poultry department at the Kansas Agricultural College.

He had served as head of the poultry department of the University of California since 1926. During 1920 he was secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators. Professor Lippincott was recognized as one of the outstanding leaders in the educational and research fields of poultry husbandry. He was the author of *Poultry Production*.

'09

Dr. Fred J. Pritchard, formerly a member of the staff of plant breeding, died in Washington on January 14. Dr. Pritchard developed a number of tomato varieties, notably Norton, Marglobe, and Break-o-day, for resistance to fusarium wilt and other diseases. These varieties may be said to have revolutionized tomato production, particularly where fusarium is prevalent.

'13

Leonard Kephart has a position in the office of Forage Crops in the United States Department of Agriculture. His address is Tacoma Park, District of Columbia.

'14

J. Sellman Woolen is farming in Lothian, Maryland.

'15

H. C. Moore and Mrs. Moore (Cornelia Kephart '10) have been making their home for several years at East Lansing, Michigan, where Mr. Moore is a member of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

'16

After his graduation H. O. Bonnar did not follow agricultural occupations but went into the manufacturing field. He is vice-president and general manager of the Bonnar-Vawter Fanform Stationary Company, Cleveland, Ohio. His wife was Lucile Oliver '15. Their children are Elizabeth Caroline, and Henery Otis, Jr. They reside on Knights Bridge Road, Great Neck, Long Island.

Waldo B. Cookingham has been farming and teaching vocational agriculture at Phelps, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cook-

ingham have three children; Helen age ten, Russel aged seven, and Emily two months old.

Dr. Louis J. Camuti is connected with the Dexter Poultry Company. Mr. and Mrs. Camuti with their children, Nina and Louis, Jr., live at 56 West 66 Street, New York City.

'17

H. S. Mills, who is with the D. Landreth Seed Company of Bristol, Pennsylvania, and A. C. Thompson '22 M.S.A., who is with the King Farms Company of Morrisville, Pennsylvania, visited the campus on December 17.

'18

Robert Bier, formerly extension specialist in vegetable crops, is senior marketing specialist and is one of three men in charge of the fruit and vegetable inspection service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington.

Joseph S. Gavin is a dairy specialist in Buffalo, New York. He and his wife and their young son, Joseph Jr., born on September 7, are living at 200 Stockbridge Lane.

J. B. Kirkland, for three years executive director of the George Junior Republic, Freeville, announced on January 15 his resignation as head of that institution and his intention of returning to the Boy's Club Federation in New York City. Reared in Mississippi, he came to Freeville in 1913 to complete his preparation for Cornell at the Junior Republic. Besides his connection with student committees and faculty groups at Cornell, he rowed with the varsity crew three years. He was in charge of farm practice instruction at the New York State College of Agriculture from 1917 to 1920, and instructor in extension work in 1925 and 1926. He received his master of science degree in 1926. In 1920 Mr. Kirkland accepted an appointment to superintendency of the Junior Republic, which he held for four years. While preparing for a doctor's degree in Cornell, he received an appointment as secretary of divisions of the Boy's Club Federation International, New York City. After two years of organizing boy's work in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Southern and Mid-Western divisions, he

Agricultural Students Discover Profits in Practical Dairy Sanitation

Using general purpose material and just "Getting by" loses money for future dairymen.

Students in leading agricultural colleges in United States and Canada have found that there is definite profit to be gotten from doing dairy cleaning operations in a scientific way. Sanitation plays so vital a part in the marketing of dairy products that only the most effective and highly specialized cleansing materials can be profitably used for these particular operations.

Wyandotte Cleaner and Cleanser has proved by daily use for over thirty years in dairies and creameries so highly efficient for securing dairy sanitation at reasonable cost, that to supply the demand a large part of the enormous plant of The J. B. Ford Company at Wyandotte, Michigan, is solely devoted to producing this one cleanser.

These plants occupy over two miles of Detroit river frontage. Company owned steamships, coal mines, railroads, laboratories and factories all enter into the production of the many specialized Wyandotte Products—each of which is specifically designed for doing one particular kind of cleaning economically and well.

Leading dairy supply jobbers in both United States and Canada will sell you Wyandotte. The J. B. Ford Company, Wyandotte, Mich.

again accepted the call of the trustees of the George Junior Republic to become executive director in January 1928. He was president of the Alumni Association of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1929. Mr. Kirkland's work as promotional director of the Boy's Club Federation will take him into an even wider circle of boys.

'21

John L. Dickinson, Jr., is field organization manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He lives at 78 Colton Place, Longmeadow.



"THE SKEPTIC"

But a rather happy looking skeptic at that. Robert Norris Zautner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Zautner of Delmar, New York. "Bob" Sr. was of the class of '27, and was editor-in-chief of the COUNTRYMAN 1926-1927

Mulford de Forest is owner of the Duane Lake Turkey Farm in Duaneburg, New York. His flock of 1,300 turkeys is one of the largest in the State.

'23

Wesley H. Childs is a chemist with the Beechnut Packing Company in Canojoharie, New York. He and his wife and two-year-old son are living in Palatine Bridge, New York.

Thomas B. Colby is manager of the aviation division of the Berry Brothers, Incorporated, in Detroit. He pilots his own plane, flying about 30,000 miles a year, covering the entire country.

Russell I. Doig is engaged to Frances Ritter '27 of Syracuse. He is principal of the Edmeston, New York, High School.

Oscar Emanuel is a floriculturist. His address is 1401 Avenue U, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Strack, formerly Elinor M. Watson, is living in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Her husband, Ernest Strack, is a statistician with the Tri-Utilities Corporation of New York. They have two sons, Allen, aged one and Charles, aged four.

'24

Bernard Z. Eidam received his teacher's certificate from the New York College of Music last June. His home is now at 47 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York.

Marcel Kessel is assistant professor of English at the Connecticut Agricultural

College in Storrs, Connecticut. Mrs. Kessel was Quinta Cattell '24.

Madeline A. Carroll is teaching home economics in New York.

'25

Mary M. Acker has announced her marriage to Earle F. Dewey. They are living at 1614 Wilson Street, Utica, New York.

Dorothy M. Compton has completed her work for her master's degree at Cornell, and has returned to her former position as teacher of nature study in the public schools in Princeton, New Jersey. She lives at 239 Nassau Street.

'26

Wellington R. Burt is president and a director of the Alsteel Manufacturing Company, secretary and a director of the Michigan Metal Products Company, secretary and comptroller of the Sanitarium Equipment Company. His address is 57 Guest Street, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Kenneth Kilpatrick is teaching agriculture and Olive Kilpatrick '27 is teaching clothing at the Lowville Academy.

'27

Leo R. Blanding is special agent in the Eastern farm department, covering Massachusetts, for the Home Insurance Company. His address is 36 Clarendon Street, Springfield.

John A. Brill since April 1 has been manager of the G. L. F. service store in Marathon, New York.

Romaine Button is teaching this year in Wappingers Falls.

Robert B. Crane '27 and Almema R. Dean '29 were married on April 5, 1930. They live at Windy Acres, Pittstown, New Jersey.

Doris Detlefson and William I. Otteson were married on June 29 in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Otteson are living at 75 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, New York.

Eugene W. Gerbereux and Mrs. Gerbereux and their son, Jerome, have returned to their home at 255-04 West End Drive, Little Neck, Long Island, New

York. Mr. Gerbereux had been in charge of work connected with the new State Capitol group for Gehron and Ross, architect in New York. Mrs. Gerbereux was Dorothy Stilwell '27.

A daughter, Dorothy Little, was born November 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hoadley. Mrs. Hoadley was Elma E. Little '27. Their address is 1170 Waverly Place, Schenectady, New York.

Mary M. Leaming is with the New Jersey home economics extension service. Her address is 1981 Pennington Road, Trenton. On November 8 she gave a talk from Station WJZ on junior extension work.

Esther M. Rhodes is a dietitian. Her address is 224 Alexander, Rochester, New York.

Adolph H. Schimmelpfennig has changed his name to Adolph H. Villepique. His address is Villepique's Inn, Sheepshead Bay, New York.

John G. Weir is extension forester in the University of Vermont.

'28

John McB. Dorris is working with the Champion Coated Paper Company in Hamilton, Ohio.

Emily M. Duntz is teaching science in the Greenville, New York, Central High School.

Harden Gibson, former managing editor of the COUNTRYMAN, was married to Barbara Neff on Christmas day. Harden is farming at Smith's Basin, New York.

Andrew Lane of Trumansburg and Miss Rosalye Stone, Elmira College '30, also of Trumansburg, were married December 27, 1930 at the First Presbyterian Church of Trumansburg.

August Schumacher is doing intensive gardening with his father at Flushing, Long Island. He was a member of the football team at Cornell.

Irving H. Taylor is a car agent with the New York Central Lines. He lives at 37 Stone Avenue, Ossining, New York.

David B. Willets is now with the Pacific Pump Works at Huntington Park, California. He is married to the former Margaret G. Miracle '28. They live at 395 South Carmelo Avenue, Pasadena.

'29

Helen C. Allyn was married on September 20 to George P. Jackson, Jr., Trinity '26. He also attended the Yale Medical School.

Anna B. Anderson is teaching home economics in Hamburg, New York. Last summer she went to England and to the Passion Play.

Benjamin C. Blackburn is now a landscape architect on the Hodenpyle Estate at Locust Valley, New York.

Clarence O. Bennett is a rural service representative in the rural service bureau of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation in Batavia, New York. His address is 215 Washington Avenue. In October he was elected a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. He is president of the Batavia Glider Club.

Frank K. Beyer received his M.S. from the University of Wisconsin. He is engaged to Helene Kroencke of Valparaiso, Indiana. He is now living at 114 Windsor Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

Margene L. Harris has just completed the requirements for her master's degree in nutrition at the University of Iowa. She is now living at home at 442 East Utica Street, Buffalo, New York.

Arthur W. O'Shea is in the commercial department of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in Seattle, Washington.

Marian M. Walbanke is teaching home economics and directing the cafeteria in Richmond Hill, New York, High School.

'30

Emma Jane Enos of Adams, New York and Dr. Chester Baldwin Pond of Forest Home were married December 27, 1930 at the home of the bride. They will live in Salisbury, North Carolina where Dr. Pond is professor of economics of Catawba University. Dr. Pond graduated from Cornell in 1927 later receiving his Ph.D. degree.

Mary I. Bean is teaching vocational home economics in Corsica, Pennsylvania.

J. Paul Blanchard and Edith Nash are engaged. She is assistant home demonstration agent of Tompkins County, New York. She lives at 111 Catherine Street, Ithaca, New York.

feeding

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal and homegrown grains

is a simple, safe and economical method of feeding cows. During times of overproduction of milk the ordinary dairyman is not trying for records. All he wants is steady and moderate production at as low a feed cost as possible. With a small amount of Diamond and his homegrown grains he gets it.

With a somewhat larger amount of Diamond mixed with homegrown grains and a few other feeds; or with a good ready-mixed ration containing Diamond, maximum production is possible. Some of the biggest production records of recent years attest to this fact.

In other words Diamond is an all-purpose feed and will give you whatever result you are after, depending on how you feed it.

Alumni who own dairy herds and undergraduates who are going to, can get our booklet of good dairy formulas by writing to

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40% Protein



Alma B. Dewey, is teaching home economics in Wayland, New York.

Mildred M. Eagan is manager of the College Inn at Eighth and Lawrence Streets, Washington, D. C.

Rilda E. Farmer is teaching foods in the Lowville Academy.

Beatrice Fehr is home demonstration agent of Delaware County, New York, with headquarters in Delhi.

Helen L. Griffis is teaching home economics in the seventh and eighth grades in the High School of Milford New York.

The engagement of Ralph Hadlock and Stella Smith was recently announced. Ralph is teaching vocational agriculture in the high school of Worcester, New York. Stella is teaching in Bainbridge, New York.

Niljon H. Johansson of Yonkers, New York, formerly of Iceland, died December 30, 1930 in the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York.

Georgianna Marks is teaching home economics in the High School at Manchester, New York.

Ethel L. Shaw is instructing in nature study at the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. She lives at 10 Winter Street.

Nicholas A. Milone is now a bacteriologist in the Bureau of Sanitation of the New York State Department of Health at Albany, and has been working with one of the traveling laboratories on the recent State Milk Survey.

The Cornell Countryman

Why Do Babies Grow?

(Continued from page 113)

eye for tourist signs. Usually the rooms were comfortable and pleasant.

Although the department at the College had set the records of 1000 babies as the official goal, they had expected five or six hundred. Our final number was 713. With the detailed answers we have about so many babies, some really reliable information should result. It may verify our present practices in infant feeding or it may show us where changes should be made. One can make no generalizations about babies unless he knows exactly what has happened to a great many of them. This information could not have been obtained in any other practical way.

Money for carrying on this survey was paid from the Purnell fund for research. This fund was established some time ago by one individual, and its use is directed by the College of Home Economics.

Of course babies are not the only things worth surveying. There have been farm surveys, home management surveys, soil surveys, and many other kinds of surveys. The people on farms and in small villages, where most of these have been taken, have encouraged the work with their cooperation. If they help as much with other surveys which are planned, these too can be successful. Even in infant feeding one

survey does not exhaust the information which would be useful, and this particular survey was the first one of its kind ever to be taken.

Dairy Farming

(Continued from page 111)

production, cost of the major product, rate of production, size of business, labor efficiency, and capital turnover.

The market milk farms producing milk only were not successful. Those which combined the production of a large quantity of wheat with market milk were making good labor incomes. The producers who obtained a large share of their product in the winter period were receiving a higher rate of return per hour for their time than those who did not obtain production out-of-season.

The cost of producing milk showed a decided relation to the labor income of the farmer. The farms with the lowest cost had the highest returns for the year. The yield of fat per cow showed a decided relation to the income of the operator, those with high producing animals doing better. Herd improvement is being given much attention by the Dairy Branch of the Province.

On market milk farms those with the largest output of milk and wheat were doing better than those with smaller businesses. The farms with the largest out-

Give them STRENGTH and GROWTH with OATMEAL

From their first tiny crop-full until they are six weeks old, feed baby chicks Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter. This balanced baby chick starter with the oatmeal base can help you grow hardy, quick-feathering birds that are rarely troubled with common baby-chick ills.



The "Ful-O-Pep Way" is the easy way to build baby chicks into energetic layers and husky meat fowls. With the nourishing help of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, the downy hatch will change to feathered, one-pound birds in amazingly short order. • Oatmeal is a health and energy builder. Baby chicks

respond to it by developing broad, deep bodies, capable of heavy egg production. It offers them materials they need for quick feather-making and for starting an unusual growth of firm breast meat. • Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains a variety of other valuable ingredients . . . cod liver meal, cod liver oil,

molasses (in dry form), essential minerals, and a variety of grain ingredients are all blended together in scientific proportion. Each ingredient has its own special work to do. All of them are finely ground and thoroughly mixed so that at every mouthful the chick gets all of the ingredients. •

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

QUAKER FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

put of milk and wheat per man with a small proportion of the total receipts being taken by labor were decidedly more successful than the others.

In Saskatchewan, as in New York, in order to be successful with this type of farming, it is necessary that the receipts equal the capital in three years or less.

The farms that had good adjustment in these respects were making eight per cent on their capital and a good labor income for the operator. The more of these features of the business that were unfavorable the less the income of the operator.

Repeated studies of dairy farming show that if the seven features of the business above mentioned are in good adjustment the farm will be successful. The complicated part of farm management is to find the capital or credit and the operator skill necessary to bring these features in good relation to each other.

Changing Agriculture

(Continued from page 110)

gathering of neighbors at one another's homes for a social meal and evening visit, are fast becoming an unheard of thing. Just how much this can be attributed to the installing of telephone and radios and the easier access to the moving picture houses, and the like, by means of the automobile, is a question for discussion. But this we know—the social life of the rural community is quite different from that of 50 or 100 years ago. For with all our improved and labor saving devices, enabling one man to accomplish as much and often more than a half a dozen could in the good old days, we are becoming the most efficient farmers in the world. Yet we apparently have less time than ever to be neighborly and sociable. A rather contradictory statement! When all is said and done we must confess that there is one more agency influencing New York farm practice that we all are subjected to, have no control over, and at the same time has more to do with our success or failure than any we have previously mentioned—the weather! And until science contrives some method whereby we can adjust the elements to suit our convenience, farming must continue to be the same fascinating gamble it has always been.

EASTMAN SPEAKERS CHOSEN

The second and final try-outs for the Eastman Stage were held Monday, December 15. At that time six were chosen to speak in the finals Thursday, February 12, of Farm and Home Week. They are T. B. Andersen '31, C. C. Beebe '31, Henry Forschmiedt '31, Miss Elsa Krusa '31, Miss M. F. Lindsey '34, and J. F. Moulton '31.

Reforestation may now be urged on a grand scale for the additional reason of providing sufficient perches for the 1931 crop of "tree sitters".—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*



Go into Business for yourself...

If you want financial independence in middle age (and what college man doesn't), go into business for yourself as soon as you can. You are now acquiring the exact knowledge and training necessary to success in a business that offers you many opportunities and advantages—the retailing of farm equipment and machinery. Investigate carefully its possibilities.

Both agriculture and the farm machine industry are going through a period of intensive change and development. No farmer can now afford to ignore the influence of power farming methods in reducing power and labor costs, in saving his time and efforts. Manufacturers are constantly building more efficient and more salable power farming machinery and equipment.

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POULTRY JUDGING TEAM AWARDED HIGH HONORS AT NEW YORK SHOW

STUDENTS from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University won the fourteenth annual inter-collegiate judging contest at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show January 17. They competed against teams from Massachusetts Agricultural School and the Connecticut Agricultural College, and won the silver cup, valued at \$100, for the fifth time in the last eight years. The Cornell team was composed of: L. M. Bookhout '31, B. O. Gormel '32, and R. C. Sirrine '33.

The Cornell team scored 1794 points out of a possible 2000 in winning the Grand Sweepstake Cup given by the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. The second cup for team honors was won by Massachusetts with 1509 points, followed by Connecticut in third place with a score of 1409. In addition to judging selected birds the contestants were required to take a written examination on the standards of poultry judging. This was conducted by J. P. Quinn of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Cornell Team Member Achieves Individual High Score Record Over All Contestants

The highest individual honors of the show were won by B. O. Gormel of Cornell who scored 665 points out of a possible 800 in taking the grand champion medal, given by The Kraft Cheese Company of Chicago. Gormel also won the gold medal for best standard judging, and another one for best production judging. The silver medal for second place in standard judging was won by F. B. Lamb of Massachusetts, while W. F. Batstone of Massachusetts won third place and a bronze medal.

The silver medal for production judging was also won by F. B. Lamb, and R. C. Sirrine of Cornell received a bronze medal for third place.

The gold medals for standard and production judging were given by Poultry Tribune of Mt. Morris, Illinois.

The silver medal and the bronze medal for standard judging were given by the American Incubator Company, and the D. R. Sawyer Company, respectively. The silver and bronze medals for production judging were given by the Acetol Products Company of New York.

The coaches of the three teams competing were Professor G. O. Hall, Cornell; Luther Banta, Massachusetts; and W. F. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut.

Professor Hall and the team deserve much credit for maintaining the winning honors of Cornell poultry judging teams. In the eight years that Cornell teams have been represented at the show, they have won five first places in team honors, two seconds, and one third.

SEVERAL PROFESSORS ATTEND ANNUAL ASSOCIATION MEETING

The twenty-first annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the fourth annual meeting of the Empire State Potato Club were held jointly at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York on January 7 and 8. A large delegation from Cornell was present. At the several sessions talks were given by

members of the faculty from the departments of vegetable crops, plant pathology, agronomy, plant breeding, entomology, marketing, and farm management. The speakers were F. S. Jamison, A. L. Wilson, J. R. Livermore '13, Professors H. C. Thompson, Paul Work '12, J. E. Knott, E. V. Hardenburg '18, P. H. Wessels, Charles Chupp '16, A. G. Newhall, K. H. Fernow '16, F. M. Blodgett '10, B. D. Wilson '17, G. F. MacLeod, M. P. Rasmussen '19, and L. M. Vaughan; Dean A. R. Mann '04, Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, and V. C. Crissey '17.

RURAL SITUATION REVIEWED AT ROUND UP CLUB MEETING

"Farmers must take an aggressive attitude toward the dirt road situation," said E. S. Foster '25 at a meeting of the Round-Up Club Thursday evening, January 14, in the an hus building.

Mr. Foster believes the present system of distributing road money is unfair. Wealthy counties with a large proportion of city population receive much more hard surfaced road than do poorer counties with an equal tax rate. The State Farm Bureau Federation and other agricultural organizations of the state are working with good results for the equalization of road building, but they must have the farmers of the state behind them. There are now thirteen thousand miles of paved roads and sixty thousand miles of unpaved roads in the state. Mr. Foster contends that every farm worth farming should have a hard surfaced outlet to a state road.

During the business meeting of the Club, plans were made for the Student Livestock Show to be given during Farm and Home Week. Ralph Merrell '31, was elected master of ceremonies of the show. Coffee and doughnuts were served at the close of the meeting.

DOCTOR C. E. LADD ACCEPTS

APPOINTMENT TO STATE OFFICE

DR. C. E. LADD, director of extension of the New York State College of Agriculture, has been appointed deputy commissioner of conservation to assist Commissioner Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Dean A. R. Mann '04, of the college of agriculture, who has approved the one-year leave to Dr. Ladd, granted by President Livingston Farrand of the University, for the work with the Conservation Commission, says although the college will miss Dr. Ladd's services, the institution is glad that it can be of service in the conservation program through one of its chief officers.

Carried Out Extension and Agricultural Education Programs

Dr. Ladd's previous service to the state generally through educational channels, has been as a teacher in the department of farm management at the State College of Agriculture, as director of the state school of agriculture at Delhi, and as specialist in agricultural education in the New York state department of education, after which he served as director of the state school of agriculture at Alfred.

In 1920 Dr. Ladd returned to the college of agriculture as extension professor in farm management and in 1924 he became director of the extension for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University. During the past six months, Dr. Ladd has been working in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture in connection with extension in agricultural economics. During the past two years he has served as a member and secretary of Governor Roosevelt's agricultural advisory commission.



THE POULTRY JUDGING TEAM
R. C. Sirrine G. O. Hall, Coach L. M. Bookhout B. O. Gormel

CORNELL WELL REPRESENTED AT HORTICULTURAL MEETING

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held at Edgerton Park in Rochester, January 14 to 16, bringing together hundreds of fruit growers from all parts of the State and some from neighboring states and Canada. It was also the occasion for a horticultural show of orchard machinery, supplies, and equipment.

Several Cornell professors were among the speakers on the program and representatives were present from the departments of Pomology, Entomology, Plant Breeding, Agricultural Engineering, Publications, and Agronomy. Discussions of the latest developments in marketing, in production and orchard management, and insect pest and disease control were given by representatives from these departments.

The program of the convention included a fruit exhibit presented jointly by the College of Agriculture and the experiment station at Geneva. Those in charge of the exhibit were Professor Joseph Oskamp and Professor G. W. Peck '11. Speakers during the three-day session included Professors A. J. Heinicke '16, C. R. Crosby '05, W. O. Mills, G. W. Peck '11, L. H. MacDaniels '17, E. F. Phillips, H. E. Thomas, and J. W. Warren.

TEAMS DEBATE NATIONAL TOPIC

The final try-outs for the Farm Life Challenge contest were held Thursday, December 16. The four finalists who will speak Monday evening, February 9 are: R. L. Beers '32, R. W. Cramer, Sp., E. M. Smith '31, and H. S. Vinocur '34.

Smith and Vinocur will support the affirmative of the subject: "Resolved that the Eighteenth amendment should be retained in the Constitution," while Beers and Cramer will uphold the negative.

PROF'S PRANKS

Professors F. B. Morrison, M. W. Hopper, M. C. Bond '16, and J. M. Sherman of the an hus and dairy industry staffs were on the program of the joint meeting of the New York State Breeder's Association and the New York State Dairymen's Association held at Albany, January 22. Dr. J. D. Brew of the State Department of Health and formerly of the dairy industry staff, was also on the program.

Professor E. S. Savage '09, of the an hus department is taking sabbatic leave next term. He and Mrs. Savage are planning a six months trip through many of the countries of Europe, returning to America next August.

Professor Savage will make a study of dairy cattle in the countries he visits, and will look into the European systems of co-operation, both in buying and selling.

Professor F. O. Underwood '18, of the vegetable gardening department was chairman of the program committee at the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association held January 7-8 at the Hotel Syracuse in Syracuse.

Professor Bristow Adams of the New York State College of Agriculture attended the Horticultural Conference at Rochester January 15 to 17. Professor Adams had charge of the publications exhibit of New York State.

Professor M. P. Rasmussen '19 discussed the results of a study of four upstate produce markets, at the convention of the Potato and Vegetable Growers Associations held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York January 7 and 8. Professor E. V. Hardenburg '12, of the department of vegetable crops, is secretary of the Empire State Potato Growers Association.

COMMITTEE SELECTS PLAYS WRITTEN FOR KERMIS CONTEST

Twelve plays, selected by the local judges in the Kermis One Act Play Writing Contest, have been sent to the national judges for final elimination.

The local judges who acted on the sixty six plays contributed from all sections of the United States and Canada are: Professor G. E. Peabody, Professor W. H. Stainton '20, Miss M. E. Duthie, and Miss M. E. Gilchrist '32.

Kermis sponsored the contest to arouse interest in the writing of one act plays suitable for presentation in the rural community. The winning play will be staged as a major feature of the Kermis yearly program.

Professor C. R. Crosby '12, of the department of entomology in cooperation with the department of plant pathology directed the production of a two reel film showing the best spraying methods in New York state under field conditions. Parts of the life history and the injurious effects on fruit of several insects are shown. This educational agricultural film was prepared by the state college of agriculture and the Pathe Company.

Professor C. H. Myers of the plant breeding department has been granted a leave of absence for one year to work on the cooperative crop improvement project in China which is being carried on in connection with famine relief. The work is sponsored jointly by Nanking University, The International Education Board, and Cornell University. Professor Myers will aid in reorganizing the agricultural program at Yen Ching University. He will sail January 30, from San Francisco.

Round-up Club

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Animal Husbandry Building

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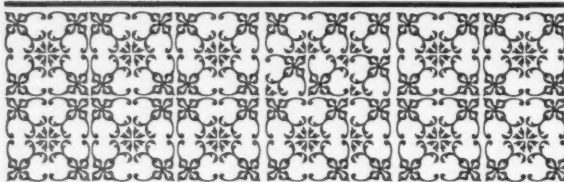
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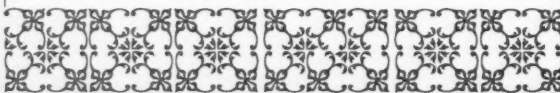
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Domecon Doings

COLLEGE CLUB HAS LUNCH ROOM DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK

THE Home Economics Club is having a lunch room in the Plant Industry Building during Farm and Home Week. This was decided upon at a mass meeting of the Home Economics Club held in room 245 of the college building on Wednesday afternoon, January 14.

At this meeting Eleanor Johnson was elected treasurer of the Home Economics Club to fill an existing vacancy. Ellen Kuney, president of the Home Economics Club announced that Dorothy King is in charge of subscriptions for the Journal of Home Economics. A special effort is being made to get all seniors to take subscriptions because the club will obtain a revenue from this sale.

The lunch room for Farm and Home Week will be managed by Dorothy Foley and is in conjunction with Ye Hosts. It is one of the main sources of income for the club each year. Last year receipts for the lunch room, then in Roberts Hall, totaled approximately \$150. Part of this money is used to pay the \$100 scholarship given annually by the Home Economics Club.

Club Undertakes Project

Miss Kuney also announced that the Home Economics Club is taking up three projects to be worked out next term. Gertrude Andrews is in charge of a survey to be made on the consumption of various manufactured goods. The development of home economic clubs will be worked out by a committee of which Ethel Wallace is chairman. Clarissa Smith is in charge of a committee that will work to get prominent speakers in different branches of the home economics field to come and talk to students on vocations. Many students have voiced a need for this kind of vocational guidance and the club feels that it will fill this wanted need.

Faculty-Student Tea Held in Apartment

Immediately after the meeting there was a faculty-student tea held in the Home Economics Apartment. This was well attended. Mary Ellen Ayers was chairman of the tea, and Pauline Rice and Eleanor Ernst poured.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB ENTERTAINS FRESHMEN

A gypsy party was given for the freshmen by the Home Economics Club on Thursday, January 8, in room 245 of the Home Economics Building. There were games, dancing, and refreshments to entertain the guests. Music was furnished by Ruth Blake, Elberta Frees, Arlene Van Derhoef, and Phyllis Brooks. Helen Cotter was in charge of the party. Her assistants were: Elizabeth Hurley, publicity, Katherine Shaut, decorations, and Margaret Soper, food. Frances Young, '31; Natalie Fairbanks, '32; Evelyn Ringrose '33; and Constance Van Ness, '34 were in charge of stunts for their respective classes.

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW

Are you broke? Does your wardrobe need replenishing? All those who are interested in making out-of-date dresses up-to-date come to the clothing demonstration to be given by the students every day during Farm and Home Week. See how they have learned to remodel clothes that would deceive an expert. Then go home inspired to make new creations out of those discarded clothes.

In addition to the remodeled exhibits there will be a great illustrative exhibit of construction processes including bound buttonholes, reinforced corners, and false pipings.

An exhibit of high school girls' dresses will be given in the millinery laboratory. This should prove of interest to the mother who has a daughter or daughters in high school.

MRS. TOBY FROM ALBANY IS GUEST OF CLOTHING GROUPS

Mrs. Evelyn Toby, an instructor at the State Teachers College at Albany, was the guest of the clothing department here on Tuesday, January 20. She met in the morning for discussion with the seniors who have been assisting with the freshman clothing classes, and was a guest at luncheon of these seniors and the faculty. Mrs. Toby spoke to the freshmen in the afternoon on the value of creating an individuality fitting to one's personality in dress and at the same time the necessity of keeping in style. The girls felt that Mrs. Toby gave many valuable suggestions on this important problem, which has been the large consideration in their clothing 3 class this term.

FOODS DEPARTMENT DOES INFANT FEEDING RESEARCH

Results of a foods and nutrition project on the feeding of infants are now being tabulated in the foods department at the college here. A graduate student with Professor Mary Henry, of the department, under the direction of Professor Helen Monsch made a survey this summer of 12 to 18 months old children in villages of 2000 population and under, in 16 counties where the latest information on scientific child feeding was probably not available. The survey purposed to discover, first, what the common feeding practices actually are; second, what problems in infant feeding commonly arise; third, the means of correction resorted to; fourth the physical development accompanying such feeding; and fifth, the extent of relationship between the feeding habits and physical development of the young child. The department is finding some very useful results which it is hoped will soon be available to those interested in this problem.

Editor's note:—In the fore part of this issue you will find an article by Gertrude Andrews who took part in this survey.

KRAFT CHEESE REPRESENTATIVE LECTURES IN HOME ECONOMICS

MARYE DAHNKE, lecturer for the Kraft Cheese Corporation, gave a cheese demonstration in room 245 of the Home Economics building on Tuesday afternoon, January 13, from 4:00 to 5:30. Students and instructors in home economics and hotel management attended the lecture which they found most interesting.

Miss Dahnke in a series of exhibits and demonstrations gave many new ideas for the use of cheese. To those who were unacquainted with these new uses for cheese the demonstration proved a valuable source of information. Cheese may be used with waffles or pancakes for breakfast, for an inexhaustible variety of salads, and desserts.

Cheese Cake Recommended

Cheese cake made with cream cheese was a delicacy highly extolled by Miss Dahnke and she mixed and baked one of these cakes for her audience which was critical as well as pleased.

The recipe as given by Miss Dahnke is as follows:

Under "crust" which is really not a crust but is much more delicate than ordinary pie crust.

- 1 package of swiebach crumbs
- 2 tablespoonfuls of butter
- 2 tablespoons of sugar

Mix the above thoroughly and line the bottom of a round spring-clip cake tin.

For the cheese filling use:

- 1 pound of cream cheese
- 2 tablespoonfuls of flour
- 1½ cups of granulated sugar
- 4 egg yolks
- 1 cup of milk or cream
- 1 teaspoonful of vanilla (optional)

Mix the cream cheese, sugar, flour, egg yolks, milk and vanilla. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold into batter gently but thoroughly. Bake at 350 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour. Remove from the oven and allow to cool before cutting. If you are looking for something different as well as delicious try this cheese cake recipe. Those who taste it will surely ask for it again.

PAJAMA PARTY HELD

Mrs. Erway gave a pajama party for the Clothing 15 class, at her home Wednesday evening, January 7. Although this was arranged for the clothing class, members of the Home Economics Faculty were also invited. The girls went in the pajamas that they had made in class. Mrs. Erway entertained in a Chinese outfit. There was music and dancing during the first part of the evening. Later Mrs. Erway announced that spring hat styles were on display in the next room. There all the guests found elaborate crepe hats of all styles and colors. There was a hat for each guest to match her costume. Mrs. Erway made all of the forty three hats.

Refreshments were served in an unusually artistic manner.

MEMBERS OF DOMECON STAFF

DOING POMOLOGY RESEARCH

MARION PFUND, assistant professor in Home Economics and Mrs. Ruth White, assistant in Home Economics are working on research in pomology. Their purpose is to compare apples in regard to cooking value with their cost and to see if chemical agents affect them.

Two tests have been tried, one with dry heat or baking, and the other with moisture on top of a stove (as in the case of applesauce). They have found that practically all apples require less time than most housewives use in cooking them. It takes only fifteen to seventeen minutes to cook applesauce to obtain the best results. Experiments show that it is necessary to cook rapidly in a small amount of water with the cover on the container to obtain the fresh fruit flavor. For one and a half pints of applesauce it takes only three quarters of a cup of boiling water and four and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar. They have also found that it makes no difference whether the sugar is added before or after cooking to insure better flavor and consistency. Different apples vary in this respect, the main fact being that they require very little sugar. The Baldwin is the most acid of the apples experimented upon. If sauce is over-cooked, the natural flavor is lost.

Two Methods of Baking Used

In baking they have tried two methods, one at moderate temperature, 350 degrees Fahrenheit; the other at a high temperature, 400 degrees. They found that the apples held their shape better, and had a superior flavor at the high temperature, when baked from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

All the apples retained their fresh flavor when cooked covered, but were insipid and tasteless due to the acid lost when cooked without the cover.

Some of the apples, they consider as "all around apples", that is, superior for eating, baking, quality, texture, flavor, consistency, and excellent form. These are the Johnathan, Baldwin, Wealthy, Cortland, Canadian Red, Wagener, Northern Spy (but if this is baked with the skin on, the taste is spoiled as the skin contains an acid that destroys the good flavor). Since it is superior, to most apples, it is considered in this list as an "all around apple". The MacIntosh has a superior flavor, but does not retain its shape and has poor color; therefore it is classified as inferior to the others. Those that they would condemn for this list because of flat, bitter or astringent taste are: the Duchess of Oldenburg, which makes a pretty sauce, but has an impossible taste which is bitter and astringent (they consider that this is not worth buying when there are so many superior apples). The Snow apple because of its dark color, flat and flavorless taste; the Rome Beauty, which is insipid compared with others, although it is considered very good. Professor Heinicke of pomology says that the Rome Beauty is considered as one of the superior apples, especially for restaurants as it holds its shape well. Rhode Island Greening, Twenty Ounce, and Fall Pippin are good for sauce as to consistency, but not as good in flavor and other qualities.

Measure Consistency of Apple Sauce

Miss Pfund and Mrs. White consider a good sauce one that is neither thick nor thin, has smooth texture, juicy, flavor that has acidity and sweetness, retains the fresh fruit flavor, and has clear color. They measured the consistency by putting a certain quantity in an apparatus and observed the length of time it took to go through the apparatus.

They have experimented with the following apples: Gravenstein, Twenty

Ounce, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Snow, Northern Spy, Fall Pippin, MacIntosh, Delicious (Red), Rhode Island, Greening, Baldwin, Tompkins King, Rome Beauty, Winter Banana, Golden Delicious Canadian Red, Wagener, and Cortland.

PROFESSOR MARY HENRY

INSTRUCTS MISSIONARIES

The class of nutrition and health of the Cornell School for Missionaries on Furlough is under the instruction of Professor Mary Henry. The class includes a study of the body's need for the different food-stuffs; of the value of the different food groups, how to include these foods in order to make adequate diets; normal digestion; principles determining methods of feeding in certain common digestive disorders. Specific health problems may be dealt with in personal conferences.

NURSERY SCHOOL AND

Y. W. WORK TOGETHER

A group working in the campus Y.W.C.A. discovered early this fall that the little tots in the Ithaca Children's Home did not have a single toy to play with—they were kicking someone's cap in the natural urge to play football. The girls were anxious to do something for them, but the problem seemed so large that they took it to Professor Marie Fowler at the Nursery School for help. She suggested play materials that could be obtained very inexpensively. Some of these were mentioned in the article on playthings in the December issue of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

The girls organized the boys into a carpenter's group to make blocks for the younger children, and the girls into a sewing class to make bean-bags, stuff and dress dolls, etc. They take the "kids" for walks and teach them in Nature Study groups. They have music, read, play games, and go sliding with them thus having a fine opportunity to do some constructive laboratory work in child training, besides perhaps "giving the kids a break".

Emily Stephens '33, is chairman of the Y. W. committee in charge of the Children's Home, and works with the following helpers:—Helen Burritt '33, Catherine Charlesworth '34, Charlotte Church '34, Eleanor Lees '34, Emma Mammel '34, Louise Rost '32, Helen Rowley '34, Mary Schauer '34, and Irene Van Deventer '34.

DOMECON FOODS DEPARTMENT

ISSUES LOW-COST MENUS

Professors Helen Canon, Mary Henry, and Helen Hubbell of the department of foods and nutrition at the College of Home Economics have collaborated to issue a set of low-cost menus. These contain the necessary food value, appealing to both the eye and the palate, and at the same time economize the food problem to meet the present unemployment situation. They will be published in various newspapers throughout the state.

PROFESSOR MONSCH SPEAKS

Professor Helen Monsch, head of the department of foods and nutrition is a speaker on the State Program of the New York State Parent Teachers Association. She is available as a speaker at Parent Teachers Meetings throughout the state and has spoken to such groups during the past month on such subjects as "Sweets for Children", and "A Growing Child's Diet". Professor Monsch is to speak before the Rochester Dietetics Association at their monthly meeting in March.

PROMINENT WOMEN COME FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

FARM and Home Week will bring to Cornell women prominent in many fields. Ruth Bryan Owen, Congresswoman from Florida, will speak Thursday afternoon, February 12, about "Our Place in the Changing World." Mrs. Owen, at first known as the daughter of William Jennings Bryan, whose secretary she was at the time he was most eminent, has now proved her right to fame in her own name as a student of citizenship and a keen stateswoman.

Dr. Amy Daniels, nutrition expert in charge of work with children at the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, will give three talks during the week. Tuesday morning she will speak on the dangers of a self-selected diet for children; in the afternoon she will discuss the overcoming of food prejudices in children. "Recent Developments in Infant Nutrition" will be her subject Wednesday morning.

Textile Talk to be Given

Ruth O'Brien, well known textile chemist in charge of the textiles and clothing division of the Bureau of Home Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, will speak Friday morning on "New Fabrics and Textiles Now in the Market." After her lecture Miss O'Brien will answer questions about the selection, desirability, and care of some of the new fabrics.

Eliza Keates Young, who was a delegate of the New York Federation of Home Bureaus to the international conference of rural women's organizations at Vienna, will speak on "World-Wide Interests of Rural Women."

MISS VAN RENSSELAER SPEAKS

AT 4-H CLUB MEETING

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of Home Economics, addressed the 4-H Club on Tuesday, January 20, in Willard Straight Hall. She stated the qualities necessary for an extension leader and outlined the courses which would be useful in preparing for extension teaching.

SENIOR GOES TO DETROIT

Inez A. Tabor '31 will spend next semester at Merrill Palmer School of Child Guidance in Detroit, Michigan. Elizabeth Muller was there last term and will return to Cornell for the spring term. Miss Tabor went to Detroit on February 1.

"BLANKETING" THE HOTEL MEN

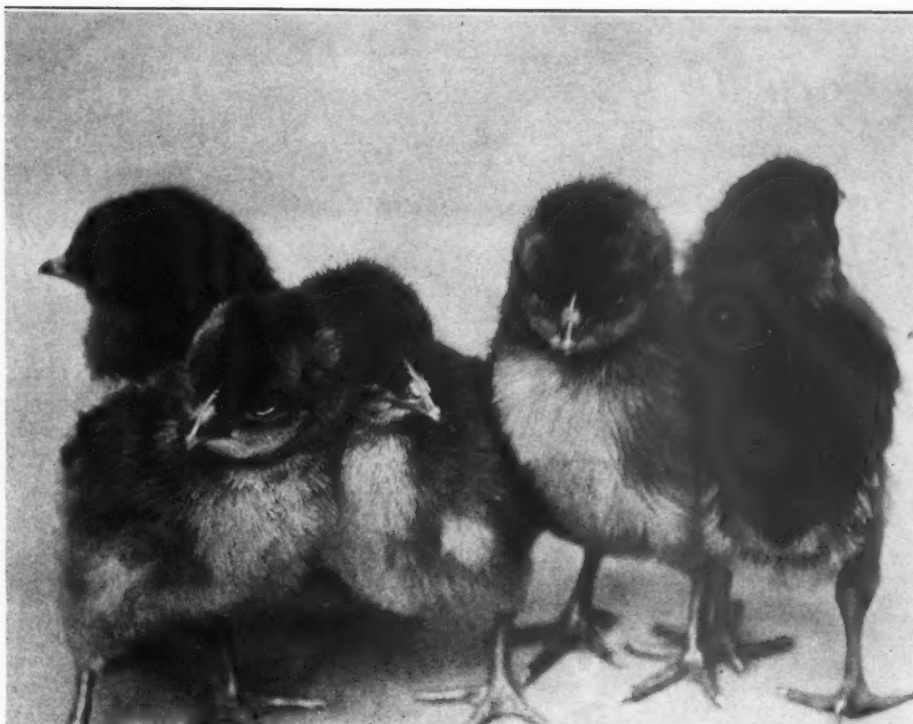
Representatives from a prominent blanket mill in this state lectured before the Hotel Administration students on Friday, January 23. The questions of manufacture and selection were considered.

CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

Ruth Palmer has been appointed student chairman of activities of the College of Home Economics for Farmers' Week. Other student chairmen are: Katherine Rummler, foods and nutrition; Grace Vroman, household management; Effie Wade, nursery; Elizabeth Hopper, textiles and clothing; Mary Fitz-Randolph, household arts.

DAVID VISITS A CLOTHING CLASS

David, the Domecon baby, went visiting for the first time in his life on Wednesday noon, January 13. He arrived in the clothing 10 laboratory dressed up in his new clothes, wraps, and blankets and was not in the least bit cross although he was awakened from his mid-day nap.



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Why pay extra for a special chick starter, when G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash is mixed on a formula recommended by the College Poultry Feed Conference Board as the best practical mixture to start and grow chicks economically?

Your chick profits will depend upon rapid growth, low mortality, and vigorous stock. G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash has produced these results in thousands of chicks. Chicks like this complete, all-mash ration, which gives them everything they need up to six weeks of age. It is easy to feed and succeeds in either colony or battery brooding. For the raising of broilers it is unexcelled.

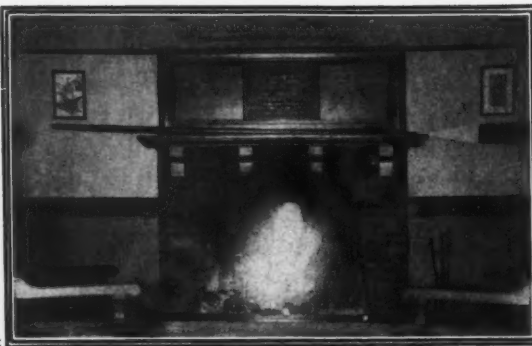
G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash is mixed as it is shipped, of fresh, high grade ingredients. That is one of the reasons why chicks like it and grow quickly and vigorously upon it. And the reason why the tonnage of this mash has doubled every year is not far away. With the formula drawn up and approved by College experts, and the mixing done in farmer-owned, farmer-operated mills, the tremendous increase in the use of G.L.F. Starting and Growing Mash is based upon undeniably solid foundations.

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

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Foresters



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FORESTRY SOCIETY HOLDS THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

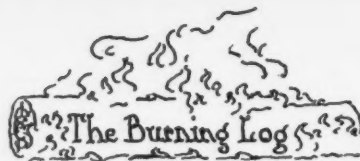
The thirtieth annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters, the professional organization of the technically trained foresters of the United States, was held in Washington, D. C. from December 29 to 31, 1930. It was the largest meeting of the Society on record. The actual registration was 325, a number that included men representing every branch of the profession of forestry. In the group were foresters of all ranks from the United States Forest Service, ten state foresters, forty men from forest school faculties, various consulting and association foresters, a small number of forest school students, and delegates from the forestry societies of five other countries.

A full program had been arranged, covering the three days. This provided for five sessions for the presentation of papers, followed by discussion, an evening of moving pictures and informal talks, a field demonstration of forest planting machines, and a "birthday banquet," to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Society. In addition, excursions to points of interest in and near Washington were arranged for the ladies who were in attendance. The Cornell department of forestry was represented by Professors Hosmer, Guise, Spaeth, and Cope, each of whom took an active part in the proceedings.

Among the high lights of the gathering was the "birthday party" on Monday evening, December 28. It was then that the visiting foresters from abroad spoke, bringing the greetings of the forestry societies in their respective countries. In the absence of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the first President of the Society, who was detained in Harrisburg by matters incident to his coming inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania, Colonel H. S. Graves, Dean of the Yale School of Forestry, acted as toastmaster. The principal speaker was Raphael Zon F. E. '01, Director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

An unannounced feature of the dinner was the awarding of fictitious degrees to the three charter members who were present, out of the original seven who organized the Society of American Foresters in 1900. Those receiving this distinction were Colonel H. S. Graves, W. L. Hall, now of Arkansas, and Professor R. S. Hosmer. Altogether this meeting will go down in the history of American forestry as a most interesting and worth while event. A number of the papers were of unusual interest. These will later be published in the *Journal of Forestry*. Business was transacted that should have influence on the further development of forestry in this country.

Editor's note: We are indebted to Professor R. S. Hosmer for this summary of the meeting.



FORESTRY CLUB TO HOLD ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The election of officers of the Forestry Club will be held at its next meeting, Tuesday evening, February 10, at 8 o'clock in the clubroom.

Democrats, Republicans, and Wets will have candidates in the field, and it is rumored that the Communists will run a man on the platform of arson, mayhem, and murder. Take your choice.

Another important event is scheduled to take place at the meeting. The soccer shingles have finally arrived and the Rt. Honorable Jerry Welch '31 will distribute them to the heroes (?) of Fernow Hall.

Let's have a large turnout, not just to partake of the delicacies offered, but to join in the festivities and start the term off in a befitting manner.

FORESTRY BASKETBALL

The Forestry basketball team has won 15 straight games, 5 this year and 10 last year. That's a pretty fair record. E.E., M.E., Hotel Management, Law, and even the mighty Ag team have fallen before the awful onslaught of the fierce foresters, non-scoring wonders of the Old Armory. We still have five more games to play and none of them are pushovers. With such men as Harry Schultz '31, Jerry Welch '31, Carl Willsey '34, and Gordon Miscal '34, how can we lose? And the echo comes back—Ha! Ha!

FORESTRY FRATERNITY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Wilber "Bill" Secor '31 was elected president of Robin Hood at a regular meeting held December 18 in the clubroom. The other officers elected at that time were W. L. Chapel '32, vice president; L. E. "Lee" Chaiken '33, secretary; D. H. "Dent" Bloomer '31, treasurer; G. S. "Glenn" Haderup '33, librarian; and J. G. "Sliver" MacAllister '34, sergeant at arms.

Applications for the position of junior forester in the United States Forest Service must be filed at the Washington office of the Civil Service Commission not later than February 24, 1931. The examination will be held sometime during the month of March.

The staff of the forestry department has arranged to conduct a seminar reviewing the subjects required for the examination. This seminar is open to all seniors intending to apply for a junior forester's appointment.

REFORESTING MACHINES

A reforestation machine has recently been placed on the market by the Champion Sheet Metal Co., Inc. of Cortland, New York. It has already reached a high degree of perfection and is being watched with interest by the forestry profession.

There are two types; tractor drawn and horse drawn. The tractor drawn type is designed to plant two rows of trees simultaneously on six foot centers. The spacing is much evenner than is possible by hand methods and it is possible to plant a full 1,200 trees per acre. The machine is operated by one driver and two planters who ride on the machine. The horse drawn type plants one row, and only requires the driver and one planter.

The operation of the machines is rather simple, and the men need no previous experience. The machines are heavily built to withstand rough going. They are specially designed to adapt them to various types of soil and cover vegetation.

The first part of the machine to enter the ground is the rolling colter which is kept turning by drum wheels on the side and attached to it. This cuts a thin slot through the sod and either knocks stones aside or rolls over them. Directly behind this colter is an unusually designed plow point. The base has a pitched horizontal point. The object is to cut a narrow slot through the soil, at the same time raising both sides of the slot a little so that when the machine has passed, the sides will fall back into a normal position. This plow point has an open slot in the rear, which holds the slit in the ground open a short distance to permit the planter to insert the roots of a tree. As the machine passes along the sod falls back, and two "heeler wheels" press down the sod or soil firmly about the tree.

These machines operate successfully in good and bad weather and up and down steep hills. They offer the only logical solution of the problem of speedy and good planting at a low cost.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

According to the American Game Association the New York State Conservation Department are using unique methods of punishment for violators of the forest preserve laws. A man, charged with cutting nine trees to sell as Christmas decorations, was fined \$10 per tree. Unable to pay this fine, he is required to plant 1000 balsam firs to replace the nine he removed.

Another item from the Game Association states that the New Jersey Federation Shade Tree Commission is trying to secure an act requiring every tree surgeon to pass an examination before a state tree protection board. The act is aimed against quack tree doctors who have been victimizing owners of forest, fruit, and shade trees in New Jersey for many years.

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